was (−) Rs. 1285 per MT and (−) Rs. 4150 per MT respectively. In so far as export of wheat during 2000-2001 is concerned, the loss is offset partially by the profits earned by the exporting PSUs. However, since export of wheat has liquidated surplus stocks, which would have resulted in additional carrying costs, the losses would be much lower.

Disposal of Foodgrains Stocks

1992. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had issued orders to dispose off the entire stock of foodgrains, which was three years old;

(b) if so, the details of the method of disposing off 608 lakh tons of foodgrains;

(c) Government's plan to do with the foodgrains, which are not fit for human consumption or cattle feed; and

(d) what would be the cost of such foodgrains at today's price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHRIRAM CHAUHAN): (a) and (b) No. Sir. No such instructions were issued specifically for disposal of foodgrains which are three years old However, Government has taken a number of measures to dispose off the excess stocks of goodgrains. These include, *inter-alia*, increase in allocation of foodgrains for BPL families under TPDS, downward revision of Central Issue Prices (CIPs) of wheat and rice, open market sale of wheat and rice at reduced rates, allocation of foodgrains at BPL rates to the State Governments for undertaking "Food for Work Programmes", allotment of foodgrains at BPL rates for various welfare schemes of the Government and export of wheat and rice.

(c) Stocks containing damaged foodgrains above 5% are treated as non-issuable stocks unfit for human consumption. These stocks are further categorised as Feed-I, Feed-II, Feed-III, industrial use, manure use and dumping. FCI has been given full powers to dispose of these stocks in accordance with the guide-lines including fixation to

price, issued by the Government. While all efforts are made to dispose off the non-issuable foodgrains in a phased manner, these stocks can not be entirely got rid of since simultaneous to the disposal of such stocks some sound stocks also get damaged due to various factors during storage. In January, 2001, Government has directed FCI to release feed category foodgrains, free of cost, to the drought-affected States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal with a view to mitigate their hardships.

(d) The total cost of damaged foodgrains at today's cost is Rs. 150.23 crores approximately.

Non-procurement of Paddy in Orissa

1993. MISS FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government (FCI) has rejected the plea of the State Government of Orissa to procure paddy at reasonable price from farmers of the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to construct FCI Godowns for paddy storage in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHRIRAM CHAUHAN): (a) and (b) As a general policy, FCI has been procuring levy rice only in the State of Orissa. Further, the Food Policy of Orissa Government, 2000-01 provide for the purchase of paddy by millers, and their agents appointed by Orissa Government. The millers convert the paddy into rice and deliver 75% of milled paddy as levy rice to FCI.

(c) The Government has taken the following measures to create storage capacity for storage of rice in Orissa:—

(i) There is a proposal to set up godowns of 70,000 MTs capacity under Build Own Operate Scheme (BOO Scheme) in Orissa.